

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke
Is Manufactured or Used.

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SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

Furnace Coke Contracts For First Quarter, 1925, Aggregate 125,000 Tons

Beginning at \$3.25 the Market
Worked Up Quickly to a
\$3.50 Level.

MORE BUSINESS IN SIGHT

Which Will Develop as Idle Furnaces
Decide to Resume; Foundry in
Light Demand with Expectations of
Price Advances; Smelter Stiffened.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—A week ago The Courier reported that the buying movement in first quarter furnace coke had made a good start, "but whether the movement will be short and sharp, or more extended, remains to be seen." The answer is furnished this week. The movement has been short and sharp, so much so that the market advanced 25 cents almost overnight and the great bulk of the business has been done.

Contracts closed thus far aggregate about 125,000 tons a month, January, February and March. This is a considerably larger amount than was done for the current quarter, yet there is still a little business to be done at once, and considerably more business in the view of operators, is going to develop as idle furnaces decide to get into blast.

The initial contracting was at \$3.25, nothing being done below that figure, and then the market worked up quickly to a \$3.50 level, at which the latest business was done. All the \$3.50 business was done more than a week ago today, and the market is plainly quotable at \$3.50 on the basis of last sales. There are quotations out now at \$3.75 and that is the figure some operators have in mind to get eventually as they expect the market to continue stiffening. The average of the business done thus far is probably not much below half way between \$3.25 and \$3.50.

The further course of the market will depend almost wholly upon the furnace blowing in as nearly all the consumption now positively in prospect is covered.

A couple sales of December coke have been made, one at \$3.25 and one at a little less. Few operators would now think of selling December coke at less than \$3.50.

The spot furnace coke market has made a further advance. A fortnight ago it was at \$3.25 and a while previous it stood at \$3.00 to \$3.10. At the beginning of last week sales were made at \$3.10 and \$3.15, making that the quotable range at last report. This week sales have been at \$3.25, making the market quotable at that price.

The advance was due to light offerings rather than heavy demand. There has been little demand, but production is now closely adjusted to the requirements of contracts.

Foundry coke has continued in rather light demand, preventing the market from having the sympathetic advance that would ordinarily be expected in line with the advance in furnace coke. Producers fully expect an advance to occur. The market is now quotable as follows:

Spot furnace \$3.25
Contract furnace \$3.50
Spot foundry \$4.00 to \$4.50

Smelter coke has stiffened along with furnace coke and is now quotable at \$3.00 to \$3.15 according to grade. This refers to coke standard in structure but a little off in sulphur. Heating coke, which covers quite a range in quality, is not clearly defined but in general is about \$2.75 to \$3.00. Production of so-called medium sulphur coke has increased considerably and the market has not been influenced this time of year. The Pittsburgh district coal market is furnishing still more ground for complaint by producers and dealers. Demand is very poor, having picked up but little since the election—so that it has not recovered the ground previously lost. On theory to account for the poor market at a time when consumption would be supposed to be increasing is that consumers expected a stronger market after election and now they are only covering requirements and thus are buying less. Another explanation offered is that while the Pittsburgh district is losing lake trade because it did not win, the nonunion districts are doing lake business and are competitive for the lake.

The Pittsburgh coal district reached an operating rate of 50 per cent about the middle of September, keeping approximately that rate until late in October, since when the operation has dropped nearly if not quite to 40 per cent.

Following the recent activity the pig iron market has been quieter in point of tonnage turnover, but prices show a further stiffening tendency. Merchant furnacemen have action in-

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klossville and sometimes the Massena districts) to principal points for shipment, are as follows: per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1924:

| Destination. | Rate. |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Baltimore | \$2.21 |
| Buffalo | 2.18 |
| Chicago | 4.18 |
| Cleveland | 2.77 |
| Columbus | 2.77 |
| Detroit | 2.84 |
| St. Louis | 4.54 |
| St. Paul | 2.77 |
| Harrisburg | 2.90 |
| Joliet | 4.18 |
| Louisville | 4.18 |
| Minneapolis | 4.18 |
| New York | 4.79 |
| Philadelphia | 3.64 |
| Pittsburgh | 1.54 |
| Port Henry, N. Y. | 4.54 |
| Port Maitland, Ont. | 3.28 |
| Pottsville | 2.58 |
| Reading | 2.58 |
| Richmond, Va. (R. & O.) | 4.49 |
| Richmond, Va. (P. & R.) | 4.79 |
| South Bethlehem | 2.58 |
| Swarthmore | 2.58 |
| Toledo, O. | 3.28 |
| Wesley | 2.27 |
| Wesley Point | 2.27 |

For Export.

| From Connellsville district: | Rate. |
|---|--------|
| Philadelphia (P. & R. vessel) | \$2.02 |
| Baltimore (P. & R. vessel) | 2.02 |
| From Lake Erie district: <th>Rate.</th> | Rate. |
| Philadelphia (P. & R. vessel) | 2.82 |
| Baltimore (P. & R. vessel) | 2.82 |

to quite an independent position in the matter of quoting prices, or perhaps they are influenced chiefly by the higher cost in prospect for coke in the first quarter, as the contract prices are somewhat higher and if a wage advance is made there will be a further addition of 50 cents to \$1 in the cost of making a ton of pig iron. There are rumors of certain sales having been made at quite above the general market of the "Bait" week. Bessemer iron is firm at \$21, Valley, against \$20.50 to \$21 quotable a week ago. Basic and foundry are given below at last week's quotations but the figures are largely nominal:

| Item | Price |
|----------|--------------------|
| Bessemer | \$21.00 |
| Basic | \$21.00 to \$21.50 |
| Foundry | \$21.00 to \$21.50 |

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.75.

HEAVIER BUYING AND STIFFENING PRICES FEATURES IN STEEL

Advances in Prospect for the First
Quarter; Mill Operations Now
About 70 Per Cent.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Review will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Heavier buying in the steel market and stiffening prices are interlocked, being reciprocally cause and effect. Buyers of many steel products expect higher prices for first quarter, and bought more for the remainder of this year than they would otherwise have taken, thus improving the mill position and helping the advance. There are various instances of a seller advancing his price for first quarter and being so well filled for this year that he does not need additional business at the old price.

Merchant bars and shapes have fully worked up to the level of 2.10c f. o. b. Pittsburgh district to which several sellers advanced ten days ago and 2.10c on bars and shapes and 2.10c on plates at minimum, while for all practical purposes they are also maximum.

Late last week the leading iron advanced wire products \$2 a ton, making totals \$2.85 Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and independents promptly followed.

The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, in opening first quarter order books, advanced black sheets \$2 a ton and galvanized and automobile sheets \$2 a ton, leaving blue annealed sheets and tin plate without change. Some independent sheet mills had advanced prices and the remainder are likely to follow in the course of a short time.

Our composite finished steel, which represents the general market outside of rails, now stands at 2.75c. The high, reached late in April of last year, was 3.03c, while the recent low, reached before the middle of October, was 2.60c. Thus the market went down about \$7.50 a net ton and has since recovered one-fourth of the loss, except for declines in delivered prices due to abolishing Pittsburgh Plus.

Buying has increased and mill operations are slightly heavier, at about 70 per cent, but ultimate consumption has not increased, being expected to do so early in the new year.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

Statistical Summary.

| PRODUCTION | | WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1924 | | | | WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1924 | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| DISTRICT | Ovens | In | Out | Tons | Ovens | In | Out | Tons | |
| Connellsville | 18,207 | 3,397 | 14,970 | 42,140 | 18,207 | 3,010 | 15,197 | 38,500 | |
| Lower Connellsville | 16,818 | 4,514 | 12,001 | 36,990 | 16,818 | 4,192 | 12,198 | 33,000 | |
| Totals | 35,025 | 7,911 | 26,971 | 79,130 | 35,025 | 7,202 | 27,395 | 71,500 | |

| FURNACE OVENS | | WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1924 | | | | WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1924 | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Connellsville | 14,906 | 2,422 | 12,511 | 32,000 | 14,906 | 2,106 | 12,710 | 28,800 | |
| Lower Connellsville | 5,972 | 400 | 5,172 | 6,000 | 5,972 | 400 | 5,472 | 6,000 | |
| Totals | 20,808 | 2,822 | 17,683 | 38,000 | 20,808 | 2,506 | 18,212 | 34,800 | |

| MERCHANT OVENS | | WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1924 | | | | WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1924 | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| Connellsville | 3,271 | 815 | 2,456 | 10,140 | 3,271 | 811 | 2,487 | 9,900 | |
| Lower Connellsville | 10,448 | 8,914 | 6,582 | 50,960 | 10,448 | 8,792 | 6,854 | 47,000 | |
| Totals | 13,719 | 9,729 | 8,998 | 61,100 | 13,719 | 9,603 | 9,341 | 56,900 | |

SERVICE ORDER 23 GIVING PREFERENCE TO COAL IS VALID

Says United States Supreme
Court in Transfer to
Court of Appeals.

ISSUED IN 1922 STRIKE

Service Order No. 23, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, July 25, 1922, on account of the emergency created by the strike of miners and railway workers, has been declared valid by the United States Supreme Court, and has been transferred by that body to the Circuit Court of Appeals for further proceedings consistent with the opinion.

This order directed carriers to give preference and priority to the movement of food for human consumption, feed for live stock, live stock, perishable products, coal, coke and fuel oil. It provided that in the supply of cars to coal mines carriers were to place, furnish and assign cars to mines suitable for loading and transportation of coal in succession as might be required for the following order of classes, viz: Class 1, such special purposes as may be specially designated by the commission; Class 2, fuel for railroads, ships and vessels; public utilities, including street and interurban railways, electric power and light, gas, water and sewers; and government and other public institutions.

Class 3, bituminous coal consigned to any Lake Erie ports for transshipment by water to ports upon Lake Superior; Class 4, commercial sizes of coal for domestic use; and Class 5, other purposes.

The case, which the Supreme Court has disposed of on the ground that it contained no reason for direct appeal, had its origin in the indictment of a coal shipper who induced the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company to assign coal cars for the transportation of coal for Class 2 purposes which were intended to be used for, and in fact were used for, the transportation of coal for Class 5 purposes. A demurrer to the indictment being overruled by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, the shipper pleaded guilty to five out of the nine counts and the court sentenced him to \$2,000 and costs, and motion in arrest of judgment on the ground that the order was unconstitutional was then made, but was overruled by the court and the case was then taken to the United States Supreme Court.

In an unanimous opinion read by Justice Holmes, the high tribunal held that the case involved no substantial constitutional questions in view of previous decisions of the court; that in view of the existing emergency Congress could require a preference in the order of purposes for which coal should be carried; and that it could give such a power to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reason for a direct appeal to the Supreme Court being absent, the case was transferred to the Circuit Court of Appeals for further proceedings consistent with the opinion.

The opinion of the Supreme Court held that the Transportation Act gave full power and authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission, whenever it is of opinion that shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic or other emergency requiring immediate action exists in any section of the country, to suspend its rules as to car service and to make such reasonable rules with regard to it as it is in the commission's opinion will best promote the service in the interest of the public and the convenience of the carrier and also among other things, to give direction or preference or priority in transportation or movement of traffic.

In pursuance of that authority the Interstate Commerce Commission declared, on July 25, 1922, that an emergency existed which required immediate action with respect to coal shipments, and issued the order which stipulated a certain order of purposes for which coal would be subject to reassignment or diversion, except for some purpose in the same or a superior class.

Would Compel Manufacturers to Give Statistics

In his annual report Director of the Census W. M. Stewart recommends the enactment of legislation authorizing and directing the director of the census to collect, compile, and publish statistics of current production, consumption, stocks, shipments, orders, receipts, and sales, for commodities used and produced in manufacturing.

These recommendations are of interest to the coal industry in view of the litigation in connection with efforts of the Federal Trade Commission to obtain such information from coal producers.

BY-PRODUCT COKE MADE A FURTHER GAIN IN OUTPUT

October Total Was 2,899,000
Tons, Increase of 10.3 Per
Cent Over Sept.

68 PLANTS WERE ACTIVE

The monthly report of the United States Geological Survey states that the continued improvement in the iron and steel market has carried with it the output of coke. The production of by-product coke for October was 2,899,000 net tons against 2,640,000 tons in September. The daily rate of production during October was 92,525 tons, an increase of 10.3 per cent over the September rate. The plants operated at 74.1 per cent of capacity. Out of 75 plants now in existence in the country 68 were active and seven idle.

As forecast by the weekly returns of railroad shipments, the output of by-product coke also increased. The total for the month of October is placed at 3,310,000 tons, or 21.0 per cent greater than the figure for September.

The total production of all coke in October thus reached 3,530,000 tons, the largest in any month since last May, when the depression suddenly arrested the steel industry. In comparison with the monthly average of 4,748,000 tons during the record year 1923, however, the present rate of output still shows a decrease of 25.5 per cent.

Exclusive of screenings and breeze the monthly average production of coke in each of the four years, 1920-1923 inclusive, and the last four months of 1924 was as follows:

| By-Product | Beehive |
|------------|-----------|
| 1920 | 2,580,000 |
| 1921 | 2,580,000 |
| 1922 | 2,580,000 |
| 1923 | 2,580,000 |
| 1924 | 2,580,000 |

It is estimated that the by-product coke consumed in October about 4,160,000 tons of coal and that the beehive ovens consumed 995,000 tons, a total of 5,155,000 tons. In comparison with the month of July, when the recent depression reached its lowest point, the October rate of consumption shows an increase of 1,025,000 tons.

Assuming a yield in merchantable coke of 69.6 per cent of the coal charged in by-product ovens and 63.4 per cent in beehive ovens the consumption of coal during 1920-1923, inclusive, and the last four months of 1924, has been as follows:

| By-Product | Beehive |
|------------|-----------|
| 1920 | 3,581,000 |
| 1921 | 3,581,000 |
| 1922 | 3,581,000 |
| 1923 | 3,581,000 |
| 1924 | 3,581,000 |

FAYETTE OWNERS COAL LAND SEEK REFUND OF TAXES

Paid to Government on Capital
Stock of Companies Which
Have Been Inactive.

LARGE SUMS INVOLVED

Believing the taxes they have paid on the capital stock of companies which have large holdings of undeveloped coal lands in West Virginia during the past five years, have been unjust, if not also illegally collected, a large number of such corporations are preparing to enter suits for refund of these taxes.

The basis of the claims, which have heretofore been presented to and denied by the government, is that the corporations are holding, not active, and do not yield a profit to the stockholders, hence are not properly assessable for the tax on their capital stock.

Many Fayette county coal land owners have held stocks in these concerns for as long as 15 years. The only activity they have enjoyed has been to pay steadily increasing taxes and assessments yearly during that time.

Decision to fight the government's tax collections was reached at the annual meetings of many of the companies which have recently been held. Attorney Allan D. Williams who is the secretary-treasurer of nearly a score of the companies in which people are interested, is quoted as saying:

"We have one deal now in progress and while the depressed condition of the coal market of course has tended to stagnate the sale of coal lands, we are much encouraged over the immediate future."

"Practically all of the coal held by local interests," Mr. Williams stated, "is located strategically along rivers or adjacent to railroads and this, of course, makes the lands more attractive to the ultimate purchasers."

The law firms of Smith, McClay & Shaw of Pittsburgh and Umbel, Robinson, McKean & Williams of Uniontown have been engaged to handle the case. Among others the following companies are interested in the cases:

- Whetstone Coal & Coke Company, 9,220 acres in Marshall and Wetzel counties, West Virginia.
- Little Coal & Coke Company, 9,000 acres in Wetzel county, West Virginia.
- Monroe Coal Company, 7,000 acres in Monroe county, Ohio.
- LaFayette Coal Company, 2,700 acres in Marshall county, West Virginia.
- Ohio River & Great Lakes Coal & Coke Company, 2,330 acres in Marshall county, West Virginia.
- Gray's Creek Coal & Coke Company, 5,000 acres in Marshall county, West Virginia.
- Fayette Coal Company, 6,000 acres in Belmont county, Ohio.
- Melania Coal Company, 3,000 acres in Doddridge county, West Virginia.
- Belt Coal & Coke Company, 7,000 acres in Marshall county, West Virginia.
- Rosby Coal & Coke Company, 5,000 acres in Marshall county, West Virginia.
- Other-Birch Coal & Coke Company, 2,500 acres in Braxton county, West Virginia.
- Wallace Coal & Coke Company, 3,600 acres in Harrison county, West Virginia.

23 Carnegie Stocks Blowing Carnegie Steel Company is blowing in its blast furnaces at Parrot which will bring total of blast furnaces going in the Youngstown district up to 23 out of 45 of which all are steel makers' units with exception of three.

Two Gary Stocks In.
Hilltop Steel Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, has blown in two furnaces at Gary, making a total of 15 in operation out of 27.

Freight Car Condition.
A decrease of 6,683 in the number of freight cars in need of repair on November 1 compared with October 15 was reported by the carriers.

Production and Output.

Production Approaches Close to 100,000 Tons As Both Interests Gain

Contributed in More Nearly
Equal Proportions to the
Increase.

REFLECTS IMPROVEMENT

Which is in Progress With Signs of
Still Larger Growth to Come With
The End of the Years More Ovens
In and Region on Better Schedule.

With both coke producing interests feeling the necessity to enlarge their production they joined last week in almost equal effort in advancing the regional output to within a very short distance of 100,000 tons and to the highest point attained on the present upward movement, now entering the 15th consecutive week.

Until last week there had been almost an entire absence of "team work" between the producing groups; the furnace group having failed more frequently than its merchant (gaminate) to make it a case of "pulling together." Last week, however, they came into much closer step than for several weeks. The increase of 7,540 tons in the weekly total was contributed in fairly even proportions, the share of the furnace ovens having been 3,400 and of the furnace ovens 4,140 tons.

IMPROVEMENT IN COAL PRODUCTION WAS PERCEPTIBLE

Total Rose to 10,122,000 Tons, An
Increase of Nine Per Cent Week of
November 15; Coke Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The average daily rate of soft coal production improved perceptibly in the second week of November, but the total output was curtailed by the celebration of Armistice Day, says the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The total output is now estimated at 10,122,000 net tons, an increase of 791,000 tons, or approximately nine per cent. Compared with the corresponding week of 1923 there was an increase of four per cent.

Production of soft coal during the last 270 working days of 1924 was 402,979,000 tons. Compared with the six preceding years 1924 stands far behind 1918, 1920 and 1922, and is considerably behind 1915, when the output was curtailed through the business depression in the early part of that year.

The production of beehive coke recovered promptly in the week ended November 15. Estimates based on the number of cars of coke shipped place the total output at 122,000 net tons, an increase of 12,000 tons over the record of the preceding holiday week. This is the highest mark reached since the latter part of May. The improvement was centered in the eastern producing districts and in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States there were slight decreases.

According to The Courier, production in the Connellsville Region increased from 7,210 to 91,500 tons. The Courier further stated that 475 additional ovens were put in blast. Cumulative production during 1924 to November 15 stood at 8,453,000 net tons, as compared with 16,383,000 tons in 1923 and 6,297,000 tons in 1922.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week in 1923, was as follows:

| State | 1924 | 1923 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Pennsylvania and Ohio | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| West Virginia | 8,000 | 24,000 |
| Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia | 20,000 | 17,000 |
| Virginia and West Virginia | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| Colorado and New Mexico | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Washington and Utah | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| U. S. Total | 162,000 | 264,000 |

Assigned Car Order Is Held to Be Valid

The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision which holds valid the assigned car order of the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting privately owned freight cars.

The order, made by the commission several months ago, directed that cars owned by industrial concerns could not be assigned to their owners in times of shortage, in addition to their quotas of cars owned by railroads. Private ownership of cars was held, did not entitle companies to receive more than their quotas of total cars available including their own.

The case has been before the court for considerable time appeal being taken by shippers. Postponement of effective date of the order was made several times pending court decision.

The forging ahead of the region is in no sense spectacular. The total gain last week was only very moderate and has been exceeded several times since the upward trend began. On the whole the growth in tonnage is the natural consequence of improving conditions in the coke trade and is also a very accurate measure of the rate at which improvement is taking place. That this expansion is to be progressive there is at present no doubt. In fact, evidences are accumulating that it is now merely in the first stages, the greater enlargement being expected at the close of the old and the beginning of the new year when contracts for the first quarter will make necessary the blowing in of many additional plants and ovens.

The present acceleration of activity has been in progress but two weeks during which the number of ovens in blast has increased to 7,551, a gain of 886, and production has grown from 85,720 to 93,040 tons, a gain of 12,520 tons. The major gains in both ovens and tonnage have taken place at the furnace plants, the H. C. Frick Coke Company having fired up 701 ovens, and increased output 11,500 tons. The merchants have added 166 ovens but their net gain has been only 320 tons, the week of November 15 having shown a recession of 3,320 tons by this interest.

This loss was more than recovered last week when the merchant producers went on a full six-day schedule with only very few exceptions and also fired up 123 more ovens. The Frick company observed the same order of operation while also re-lighting 226 ovens which included a plant which has not been in commission since early in the spring.

With both furnace and merchant plants now running on a more regular schedule, and both making their active oven quota larger, continued increase in output can be expected but, as noted, the nearest approach to normal will not come until the region begins to prepare for taking care of 1925 contracts and the additional spot business which there is every reason to anticipate will become more of a factor after January 1 than it is at this time.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, November 22, was 99,040 tons, divided between the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 42,140, an increase of 3,400 tons; Lower Connellsville, 56,900, an increase of 3,900 tons, or a total increase of 7,540 tons as compared with a net increase of 4,790 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 38,000, a gain of 2,400 tons; merchant, 61,040, a gain of 4,140 tons, as compared with a gain of 8,100 and a loss of 3,320 tons respectively during the week ended November 15.

The 349 ovens added to the active list included 349 at furnace and 123 at merchant operations. The former included 200 at Lemont No. 2 and 26 at Southwest No. 1.

The merchant additions were: Griffin No. 2, 46; Lincoln, 14; Seagriff, 92; Oliver No. 3, four.

Production by the merchant and furnace interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1923 is shown herewith:

| Week. | Merch. | Furn. | Total | 1923 |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jan. 5 | 73,610 | 118,200 | 191,810 | 217,835 |
| Jan. 12 | 78,530 | 133,200 | 211,730 | 226,200 |
| Jan. 19 | 81,410 | 123,000 | 204,410 | 224,620 |
| Jan. 26 | 79,350 | 129,850 | 209,200 | 245,690 |
| Feb. 2 | 83,380 | 134,800 | 218,180 | 244,110 |
| Feb. 9 | 85,000 | 135,000 | 220,000 | 245,000 |
| Feb. 16 | 86,250 | 135,000 | 221,250 | 250,260 |
| Feb. 23 | 85,300 | 123,000 | 208,300 | 261,070 |
| Mar. 1 | 88,400 | | | |

Saving Power of Workers Lifting Capital And Labor Relationship to Higher Plane

In the current issue of The World's Work Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and also president of the Engineers' Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland, writes informing-ly of the effect of labor's entrance into the banking field.

"The mobilized saving power of workmen, employed through safe and intelligently managed investment in labor banks, will lift the whole relationship between capital and labor to a higher plane," President Stone declares, having been lead to that conclusion by a consideration of the following facts incident to the expansion of labor banks:

"Labor has found that banking, that old bogey stronghold of many of our economic ills, is a perfectly simple, comprehensible business. 'It is neither complex nor obscure,' writes Mr. Stone. 'There is no mystery about it. The ordinary bank deals in credit instead of dry goods or groceries, and has problems in marketing and inventory similar to those of any retail business.'

Labor banks have invariably succeeded. At present there are more than 30 such banks in operation, ten of them owned and operated by the Locomotive Engineers, and their combined resources total nearly \$150,000. The fact that they are operated on the sound and simple principles which govern good banks everywhere, has assured their success from the beginning.

"Labor banks are tapping a big investment field which has been left heretofore chiefly to the devices of the wildcat," says President Stone. "The usual savings bank tries to get its depositors to leave their money in its care. We try to get our depositors to take it out, and put it into a safe bond investment. We are try-

ing to get our people into the habit of thrift. Working people who save are always putting their money into investments, like other Americans, for we are an investing Nation; but working people heretofore have often put their funds into bad stocks and wildcat schemes. We are trying to educate them into safe markets."

In addition to safeguarding its deposits by wise investments, the labor banks are bringing funds "out of the stocking and marmalade jar." It has been estimated that \$400,000,000 was being hoarded away from the banks through skepticism or a lack of confidence arising from a few ugly bank failures. As soon as the Cleveland bank was opened, Mr. Stone recounts, the deposits began pouring in from these suspicious hoarders, who perhaps through ignorance were keeping huge sums out of the banks where they belonged. "And the labor banks will justify the faith thus manifested in them," he adds.

Concluding his article President Stone makes the following significant statements:

"The chief question after all is the identity of interest between the employed and the employer. Until the labor bank came into being it was difficult to find a common ground. Labor and capital were islands, shouting at each other across the seas of misunderstanding. The worker had supposed that there was some essential difference between him and his employer. He thought a sharp line could be drawn between them. And the employer thought so, too, in most instances."

"I do not believe that any artificial device to remedy this situation will ever be so good as a better understanding. We regard the labor banks as our best hope of reaching that understanding."

COAL INTERESTS AND PRODUCERS OF GAS TO FORM ALLIANCE

Object Being to Increase Use of Coal in the Manufacture of Gas.

STEADY WORK AT MINES

Coal interests are seeking alliances with manufactured gas companies in many sections of the country as a means of putting mining operations on a 24-hour working basis, according to a report from the headquarters of the American Gas Association.

Cooperation instead of competition with the coal industry was advocated by gas company engineers at a recent meeting, and it was pointed out that the rapidly increasing output of manufactured gas from coal carbonization would assure coal distributors of the most stable and uniform market for heat units in the world.

According to figures made public by the technical section of the association, coal gas manufacture is increasing as compared with water gas. Including gas purchased from by-product coke ovens, which is also derived from coal, there has been an increase of 25 per cent in coal gas production during the past two years as against an 11 per cent increase in water gas manufacture.

The growing dependence of coal industry on public service companies was illustrated by the fact that in the state of New Jersey alone more than 2,500,000 tons of coal were turned into gas heat and electric power during the last twelve months.

It was predicted that a great impetus to coal mining would be given by the manufactured gas industry when the latter received the approval of public utility commissions to produce gas from grades of coal not at present permitted except in two or three states which have taken the lead in freeing the gas companies of the present costly restrictions.

Gas engineers are looking forward to the day when gas will be manufactured in increasing quantities at the mouth of the mine and sent over long distances by means of high pressure distribution mains.

It was suggested that the coal industry would find it more profitable in the long run to encourage the use of gas for industrial heating purposes, inasmuch as a double purpose would be served. The coal supplies of the nation would be conserved and the coal industry would be assured of a permanent and growing demand.

Every pound of coal that is burned as fuel before it is distilled, it was said, means that the nation is using in a reckless manner just that much of its resources. The gas industry separates the coal into its constituent parts, making each part available for use in the most efficient and effective manner.

FRICK COMPANY ORDERS FIRING OF 340 OVENS

The H. C. Frick Coke Company, operating some operations which would indicate the general trend towards a revival of business as has been predicted throughout the Nation in the past week, is putting into operation 340 ovens at York Run, Phillips, Collier, Continental No. 1, Leisenring No. 3 and Hecla.

The firing of these ovens, it is believed, will be followed by the lighting of many others at Frick plants throughout the region. From week to week, it is said, additions will be made at plants already operating.

Greatest Period Of Prosperity Is Near---Schwab

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—"I believe the United States is due for its greatest period of prosperity," Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, declared today on his arrival here to pay tribute to Andrew Carnegie at the birthday exercises of the iron master at Carnegie Institute.

"Business is going ahead on the firmest foundation I have ever known," said Schwab. "Business men generally have been imbued with confidence as the result of the election and are making plans accordingly."

The record breaking sales on the stock market were only of general interest to Schwab. "I am only interested in our own stock. The other fellows can make the millions," he said.

EXECUTION IS ISSUED AGAINST FRIENDSHIP HILL

An execution against the famous Friendship Hill estate to cover an obligation of \$300,000 contracted for by J. V. Thompson in 1910 has been filed in the probate court's office in Uniontown. The Federal Security Company is seeking to sell the historic premises in Springhill township to satisfy its claim secured from a long list of assignments.

An interesting phase of the proceedings is the fact that Mr. Thompson offered Sarah Dawson Spear in 1910 the sum of \$300,000, payable in installments over a period of many years, in return for a loan of \$150,000 which he needed at the time. Friendship Hill was put up as surety.

There are two tracts of land mentioned, one containing 537 1-3 acres and the other 90 acres. In addition to Mr. Thompson, others named in the proceedings are the Gallatin Iron Company, Star Gas Company, A. S. Mapel and the Atlantic Coal Company. All of these concerns have equities in the property either through lease or other arrangements.

In closely informed quarters today conviction was expressed that there would be no sale. The defendants may file an answer contesting the claim or will seek to effect an adjustment.

Americanization Class at Oliphant

An Americanization class was opened at Oliphant last evening by Miss Elizabeth B. Rupp of Connelville, who is in charge of all nationalization schools that are being supervised by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. There are 19 in the class. J. R. Wilson of Fairchance is the teacher. A class of 25 will be formed at Ronco Monday evening. Julia Wade of Ronco is the teacher.

The officials in charge are anxious that the classes will have at least one special entertainment a year.

Largest Week in Pig Iron Sales in East

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Pig iron sales here have been the largest in the past week for any like period in a long time. Possibly 75,000 tons were sold here, including all grades, in addition to considerable tonnage disposed of for shipment elsewhere. An advancing price tendency is more marked. All producers seem sold up for this year's delivery.

Read The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, November 22, 1924.

| Ovens | In Works | Name of Operators | Address |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| MERCHANT OVENS. | | | |
| 182 | Beatty | Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. | Greensburg |
| 186 | Brush Run | Brush Run Coke Co. | Mt. Pleasant |
| 188 | Clare | Clare Coke Co. | Greensburg |
| 189 | Clarksburg | Clarksburg Coke Co. | Connellsville |
| 190 | 11th Grove | W. J. Rainey, Inc. | Connellsville |
| 191 | Fort Hill | Connellsville C. & C. Co. | Connellsville |
| 192 | Gilmore | Gilmore Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 193 | Grace | Grace Coke Co. | Connellsville |
| 194 | Hampshire | Hampshire Coal & Coke Co. | Greensburg |
| 195 | 11th | W. J. Rainey, Inc. | New York |
| 196 | Mt. Pleasant | Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. | Greensburg |
| 197 | Mt. Pleasant | Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. | Greensburg |
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JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens.
Furnace and Glass House Material.
Ship on all railroads.
DAILY CAPACITY 800,000

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| DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAYTON | EIGHT PLANTS: | KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA |
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Coke Oven, Glass House, and Mill Operators know
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Mt. Braddock, Pa., Phone 49 Dunbar.

HOCHHEIMER & COMPANY

WHOLESALE
COAL AND COKE
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

FAYETTE TITLE & TRUST BLDG. UNIONTOWN, PA.


Homer L. Burchinal

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER
625 and 627 Fayette Title & Trust Bldg., Uniontown, Pa.
Specialties—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants, Examination and Reports on coal properties, Valuations, superintendence, plans, estimates, Mine and property surveys.
Engineer for 40 independent companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric printing department.
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WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

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| Youghiogheny Coal | Connellsville Coke |
| Steam Gas Coking | Furnace and Foundry |
| | Low Sulphur Hard Structure |

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections
N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

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Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited
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HERBERT Du PUTY, President.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.
Works:—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 30,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections
Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

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HUSTEAD-SEMAN'S COAL AND COKE CO.

Furnace Coke By-Product Coal

General Offices—Uniontown, Pa.

HENRY OLIVER, President. JOHN JENKINS, Secretary.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Company

PRODUCERS OF
Highest Quality Standard Old Basin Connellsville Coke
AND
By-Product Coking Coal

General Offices:—South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Men That Industry Needs

What kind of training does industry expect from men needed for executive, administrative and technical positions?

The National Industrial Conference Board of New York, has commenced the important task of investigating the chief basic industries of the country how engineering education may best be adjusted to meet industrial needs.

The board estimates that American industry may need 400,000 more persons for this type of responsible position in 1930 than it used in 1920. This is based on the increasing ratio of administrators, supervisors and technical experts to the total number gainfully employed in industry, as detailed in the United States Census of Occupations.

The board has selected for specific study 10 of 12 major branches of American industry in order to find what technical men are now in industry, what positions they occupy and what are their activities, what further opportunities the industry offers for additional employment of technically trained men, and in what respect the technical colleges may adapt their programs to the practical requirements of industry. The situation in each industry is being studied separately.

The board has now completed the first two of the series of investigations covering the rubber and the pulp and paper industries. Seventy-five companies cooperated with the board, covering 113 plants, over 100,000 employees and representing more than 33 per cent of the rubber industry. The board finds that of the total number of employees, seven per cent occupy important positions, and that of these seven per cent, 23 per cent are college graduates.

In the paper and pulp industry, in which 150 companies, representing over 35,000 employees, cooperated with the board, it was revealed that a little more than seven per cent of the men employed held executive or other important positions, and that of these, 22 per cent were college graduates, 13 per cent being graduates of recognized technical colleges.

One of the problems existing in shaping the education of responsible positions in industry is the difficulty of obtaining practical experience in line with theoretical instructions. Several possible ways of accomplishing such an end in some measure are indicated in the reports, such as summer employment and the cooperative college course, and it was found that very few of the companies offer such opportunities to technical college men.

The problem of selection of employment by the college graduates and of men for employment by the companies was canvassed. This showed that quite a considerable number of men, about 10 per cent of the total, had made a conscious choice of the rubber industry as a field for employment. On the other hand, by far the greatest number of college men reported entered the paper industry because of secondary reasons rather than because of any particular interest in or unusual ability for it. In both industries, the companies have so far developed very little in the way of systematic method or in the way of selection of technically trained men for employment and development in the industries.

When the entire series is completed, the findings will be analyzed and compared and published by the board in a composite report on "Technical Education and American Industry." In that report, specific points will be discussed at length and complete sections devoted to each of the industries previously summarized.

PITTSBURG SOAP COMPANY TO MOVE TO SCOTSDALE

Lincoln Concern Will Occupy Plant of Sherman-Stevenson Company.

EMPLOY 50-60 PERSONS

SCOTSDALE, Nov. 22.—The Lincoln Soap & Chemical Company of Pittsburgh is to move its plant from North Street, Pittsburgh, to the old Sherman-Stevenson plant at North Street, Scottdale. Men who were stockholders in the Sherman-Stevenson Company have never given up hopes that some good manufacturing company would locate there and make money. First they signed up with a jobless army. When that lease expired they got in touch with the soap company, which, it is said, will be ready for operation within 60 days. Miss Betty Zane of Pittsburgh heads the concern and will personally oversee the installation of the machinery. The concern, it is understood, will employ from 50 to 60 women.

Coking-in-Transit Hearing Postponed

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.—At request of counsel for the complainant in the complaint of the Rainey-Wood Coke Company against the railroads, otherwise known as the "coking-in-transit" case, the hearing appointed in this matter to be held here tomorrow has been postponed to a date to be later determined.

It is understood that an argument will be made at the next hearing although some additional testimony may be introduced by the complainant.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Smoke Nuisance, Rock Dusting To Be Studied

That the smoke nuisance in cities may be eliminated is a possibility of the near future if experiments to be conducted this year at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh are successful. According to an announcement steps have already been taken in by the Department of Metallurgical and Mining Engineering and the United States Bureau of Mines to study the "utilization of the products of low temperature carbonization of coal with particular reference to the economic production of smokeless fuel."

The purpose of the study is to devise some means economical feasible for abatement of the smoke nuisance in cities.

The growing demand for some practical means of combating the smoke nuisance in such cities is given as the reason for the intended study by the Carnegie Tech authorities. Furthermore, according to the announcement, it has long been thought that a smokeless fuel might be prepared by low temperature carbonization of coal which would solve the problem of the householders rather than industrial plants in such cities are "responsible" for the smoke nuisance, is an interesting statement in connection with the proposed study.

"It is pretty generally recognized," says the announcement, "that the smoke condition of our cities is largely due to the domestic consumption of soft coal. This is due to the fact that soft coal is burned in domestic heating appliances with low efficiency, it being impossible to formulate rules for combustion that will be generally observed by householders. The present research will have for its object primarily the investigation of the economic feasibility of applying low temperature carbonization in the cities."

In attacking the problem, authorities at the institute and the Bureau of Mines intend to study the yields and qualities of the distillation products of a few typical coals in the laboratories of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, and to investigate the cost of plant, fabrication and revenue to be derived by sale of products in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City and Ogden. The distillation method to be used has already been worked out on a laboratory scale large enough to yield the data required.

Another investigation that may result, indirectly at least, in the saving of thousands of lives of coal miners from explosion disasters will also be made this year at Carnegie Institute in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines and an advisory board of coal-mine operators and engineers. This problem is a study of methods and costs of rock dusting in coal mines, rock dusting having become recognized in this country as being the most practical preventive of coal-mine explosions ever devised.

"Investigations of the Bureau of Mines and the British Department of Mines," according to the announcement, "have proved that 'coal dust explosions can be prevented by spraying rock dust on the ribs and roof of a coal mine. Rock dusting is required by law in England and will no doubt be legally necessary in the United States within the next few years. Coal operators are asking the bureau for information as to methods and costs of the process, and a complete study is desirable."

When the entire series is completed, the findings will be analyzed and compared and published by the board in a composite report on "Technical Education and American Industry." In that report, specific points will be discussed at length and complete sections devoted to each of the industries previously summarized.

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Davidson Frick Pensioners in Motion Pictures

Moving pictures of 51 pensioners of the H. C. Frick Coke Company were taken at the Davidson plant this morning. The picture showed the former employees drawing their pension checks.

EMPLOY 50-60 PERSONS

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Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, November 22, 1924.

| Ovens | In Works | Name of Operator | Address |
|--------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 40 | 10 | Adah | Greenburg |
| 252 | 1 | Allison No. 1 | New York |
| 206 | 1 | Allison No. 2 | New York |
| 142 | 1 | American 1 | Pittsburg |
| 240 | 1 | American 2 | Pittsburg |
| 60 | 1 | Brownville | Pittsburg |
| 205 | 1 | Century | Pittsburg |
| 40 | 1 | Champion | Pittsburg |
| 257 | 1 | Champion | Pittsburg |
| 118 | 112 | Champion | Pittsburg |
| 150 | 150 | Consolidated | Pittsburg |
| 160 | 160 | Consolidated | Pittsburg |
| 120 | 120 | Edna | Pittsburg |
| 122 | 122 | Eleanor | Pittsburg |
| 102 | 102 | Easton | Pittsburg |
| 32 | 32 | Edna | Pittsburg |
| 40 | 40 | Freedom | Pittsburg |
| 118 | 118 | Garwood | Pittsburg |
| 40 | 40 | Garwood | Pittsburg |
| 193 | 193 | Griffin No. 1 | Pittsburg |
| 106 | 106 | Griffin No. 2 | Pittsburg |
| 210 | 210 | Herbert | Pittsburg |
| 45 | 45 | Hillside | Pittsburg |
| 82 | 82 | Hill Top | Pittsburg |
| 38 | 38 | Hope | Pittsburg |
| 105 | 105 | Husted-Sarans C. C. Co. | Pittsburg |
| 240 | 240 | Isabella | Pittsburg |
| 24 | 24 | Junior | Pittsburg |
| 148 | 148 | Katherine | Pittsburg |
| 80 | 80 | Labelle | Pittsburg |
| 200 | 200 | Lafayette | Pittsburg |
| 800 | 800 | Leah | Pittsburg |
| 224 | 224 | Lincoln | Pittsburg |
| 40 | 40 | Little Gem | Pittsburg |
| 250 | 250 | Low Phos | Pittsburg |
| 34 | 34 | Luxerne | Pittsburg |
| 64 | 64 | Marion | Pittsburg |
| 200 | 200 | Mt. Hope | Pittsburg |
| 100 | 100 | Old Home | Pittsburg |
| 489 | 489 | Orion | Pittsburg |
| 302 | 302 | Puritan No. 1 | Pittsburg |
| 72 | 72 | Puritan No. 2 | Pittsburg |
| 80 | 80 | Puritan No. 3 | Pittsburg |
| 74 | 74 | Puritan No. 4 | Pittsburg |
| 101 | 101 | Puritan No. 5 | Pittsburg |
| 120 | 120 | Puritan No. 6 | Pittsburg |
| 101 | 101 | Puritan No. 7 | Pittsburg |
| 120 | 120 | Puritan No. 8 | Pittsburg |
| 273 | 273 | Royal | Pittsburg |
| 100 | 100 | Royal | Pittsburg |
| 20 | 20 | Sackett | Pittsburg |
| 273 | 273 | Sackett | Pittsburg |
| 250 | 250 | Seagrave | Pittsburg |
| 310 | 310 | Sterling | Pittsburg |
| 400 | 400 | Thompson | Pittsburg |
| 220 | 220 | Thompson | Pittsburg |
| 304 | 304 | Thompson | Pittsburg |
| 42 | 42 | Virgo | Pittsburg |
| 500 | 500 | Washington 1 | Pittsburg |
| 500 | 500 | Washington 2 | Pittsburg |
| 60 | 60 | Winners | Pittsburg |
| 38 | 38 | Yukon | Pittsburg |
| 10,448 | 3,944 | | |

LEGAL STATUS OF WORKERS' PARTY TO BE DECIDED

At the Trial of Charles Ruthenberg, Syndicalist, in Michigan Court.

RELATION TO COMMUNISM

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 25.—Two barrels of evidence with lengthy briefs and arguments rest before the Michigan Supreme Court here to decide the fate of Charles E. Ruthenberg, convicted syndicalist, and the legal status of the Workers' Party of America.

Ruthenberg's case has been in Michigan courts two years, following the raid on a national convention of the Communist Party of America at Bridgeport, Mich., in 1922.

Two sugar barrels full of documents, buried in the ground were seized at the time and are held by the state to establish that the Workers' Party is merely the legitimate "mouth piece" of the illegal Communist party.

Ruthenberg, as secretary of the party, was convicted of criminal syndicalism. Under the Michigan law, assembly to promulgate doctrines of communism is criminal syndicalism.

But the much-jeered Ruthenberg contends he attended the Bridgeport meeting for the sole purpose of "taking the votes out of communism."

The state exhibits attempt to prove that the Workers' party is the mysterious "Number 2" of the Moscow International, working in sympathy with "Number 1," the illegal Communist party preaching socialism by armed force.

The proposal to organize the Workers' party as "Number 2" came from Russia following activities of federal authorities in deporting members of the Communist party. O. L. Smith, assistant attorney-general, claimed in his arguments before the Supreme Court.

Moscow ordered the dual formation, he declared, resulting in a split in the Communist Party of America.

The inclusion of Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster under indictment in connection with the Bridgeport convention, won over the minority faction which opposed any sort of open organization.

Under the Workers' party constitution, according to the state, all members of the Communist party were to become members of the Workers' party and members of the Workers' party might become members of the Communist party by action of the interlocking executive committee.

To make its case against Ruthenberg valid the state must prove the connection between the Communist Party of America supposed to be extinct, and the so-called Workers' party. If the court exonerates Ruthenberg, it will doubtless hold the Workers' party a legitimate organization.

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UNIONTOWN, PA.

Women Launch Movement

To Organize an Auxiliary

To Hospital Association

Women of the city, at an informal meeting Friday with a number of physicians and others interested in a modern hospital for Connellsville, launched a movement for the formation of a women's auxiliary to the Connellsville Hospital Association, which has been in existence for some time. The object of the auxiliary, which has not yet taken on a name, will be to associate itself with the parent organization in whatever program it may decide to adopt either for enlargement and equipping the present institution, or replacing it with a new one commensurate with the importance of Connellsville as an industrial center.

This week the women who attended the meeting began a canvass of the churches of the city and ask the community for the purpose of enlisting members in the society and arousing interest in a modern hospital. Every church in the city—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—will be asked to name from four to half a dozen women of influence for membership in the auxiliary.

There is an evident lack of interest in the hospital situation despite the fact that almost every week in the year several persons from the community are taken to Pittsburg or other outside institutions for major operations who could with much greater convenience, less care on the part of members of families and vastly less expense be cared for in Connellsville if the city had the facilities.

One of the prime objects of the auxiliary will be to stimulate interest. What the next step will be has not been determined. If there is to be a hospital a fund must be raised. How much would depend on whether a remodeled hospital or new one should be decided upon.

One of the proposals has been that the community raise a fund and ask the State to duplicate this. The proposition in business and industry resulted in practically all activity of the hospital association being halted. With brighter prospects ahead there is a rather general feeling that the time is ripe to "start something." That is what the women intend to do.

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FIRE DESTROYS FRICK PROPERTY NEAR ALVERTON

SCOTSDALE, Nov. 21.—Last evening between 5 and 6 o'clock fire destroyed a property of the H. C. Frick Coke Company along Donnelly branch, near Alverton, occupied by Edward Peters. A year ago Peters' wife died and his four children, the oldest 12 years, had been keeping house. The eldest went up stairs to light a lamp. Bed clothing ignited.

Neighbors saved the furniture on the first floor. The house burned to the ground and all on the second floor was destroyed. The Scottdale Fire Department was called but was unable to lend aid because there was no water.

SAMUEL GOMPERS HEADS LABOR IN AMERICA AGAIN

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 25.—Cheering and applauding wildly, delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor today unanimously elected Samuel Gompers, 74-year-old labor leader, to head the American labor movement for another year.

His entire executive council was also returned to office.

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CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934.

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FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1934.

THE GAME'S THE THING.

A week from today, when the teams of Conneltsville and Dunbar township high schools meet in the football game at the Young Valley, Conneltsville must remember its duty and its good manners.

On this occasion we will be host to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of citizens of Dunbar township who will come here to witness the game and enthusiastically root for the home team.

Whether our own team wins or loses we must not forget the obligations resting upon us to do everything required to cause our visitors to feel that they are cordially welcomed, their presence appreciated and that we are glad to have them join with us in making this the outstanding sports event of the year in Northern Fayette.

The interest which has been aroused in the C. H. S. team has for most part been due to the fact that despite its losing streak it has held courageously to the determination to do its best no matter what the odds against it may have been.

The D. C. H. S. team has shown the same spirit and both teams have given splendid examples of clean sportsmanship throughout the season.

Under the circumstances it has been but natural that this entire section of the county has developed a keener interest in football this year than usual and that more people than ever before have the desire to witness the final contest of the season between teams which have exemplified the best in the game during all their playing.

There will be a wonderful outpouring of fans at the Thanksgiving game. Many of them will be from out of town and we must be constantly on the alert to see that they are accorded the kind of treatment, before, during and after the game that will make them feel that if D. C. H. S. fails to carry off the honors, they will have no regret that C. H. S. has won.

On the other hand the people of Conneltsville must be the last gracious in case our own team is compelled to yield the palm to the rivaling eleven.

In either case we must all remember that the game's the thing—a test of skill and prowess between two opponents of a popular sport under circumstances which will make the occasion enjoyable in all its features and long and pleasantly remembered by every person who sees it.

GETTING FARM FACTS.

During the progress of the campaign capital was sought to be made out of the fact that President Coolidge had not appointed the Congress to make an inquiry into the agricultural situation with a view to recommending legislation designed to bring relief. It was even asserted that the President's delay was proof of his lack of interest in the problems confronting farmers.

Events have shown, however, that the critics and faultfinders were merely doing what President Coolidge was seeking to avoid—that is, playing politics with the farm situation. Knowing that an attempt would be made to give the commission some political bias, it appointed during the campaign, President Coolidge decided to defer naming it until after the election. This he did as promptly as possible after the result became known.

He selected nine men who are truly representative of the farming and other interests which are infinitely concerned in a solution of the problems which confront the farming industry. These men are wholly disassociated with politics and the sectional groups which have been much in the public notice in the agitation of measures for so-called farm relief. They will enter upon their investigation free of influences that might discredit their final recommendations or lend color of partisanship thereto. Being unprejudiced as to the scope of its inquiry the commission will consider the subject in its broadest aspects and with the determination to find the real facts of the situation as it has been or is being affected by statutes and economic laws, operation of farm organizations, government, bureau, cooperative marketing and other matters.

The result ought to be, undoubtedly, the compilation of an exhaustive survey of facts having to do with farm problems—something that members of Congress in their blind groping for a cure-all of farm ills by the legislative process have sadly lacked.

With the recommendations of the commission as a basis it ought not to be difficult, and certainly not impossible, for measures to be enacted which will tend to stabilize the greatest of our industries and remove legislation that end from the realm of partisan politics which, as President Coolidge sees it, is the most urgent need of the present situation.

BONUS PROCRUSTINIANS.

Apparently the owners of automobiles who are delaying filing their applications for 1935 license have nothing on the ex-service men who are procrastinating even more in respect to filing their applications for the bonus, to be provided under the law passed by Congress over the veto of President Coolidge during the last session.

The motor car owners have had less than two months within which they could have returned the cards received from the Highway Department while the ex-service men have had six months or more within which they could have filed their applications for their bonus.

While it is possible that here and there will be found a veteran who does not want the bonus, it is not believed that they as a whole are indifferent to the matter. They have simply been following the habit of most people, who delay doing things until the last minute.

The filing of an application has been simplified as much as possible. The only requirements are that the application be properly filled out in order to identify the applicant and to compute accurately the amount of compensation to which he is entitled. His name, serial number, organization with which he served, with dates, his finger prints and other data are necessary in order that there be no mistake or delay in checking the information with the War Department.

For service overseas, compensation is allowed at the rate of \$12.55 a day for each day in excess of 60 days; home service at the rate of \$1.00 a day for each day in excess of 60 days. If the amount is \$50.00 or less it will be paid in cash. If over \$50.00 an adjusted service certificate for 20-year endowment insurance, with 25 percent increase for age at birthday nearest to the date of the certificate, will be given.

The importance of filing applications promptly is emphasized by the fact that should a veteran die before his application is filed his beneficiary will receive only the amount of the adjusted service credit, instead of the value of the certificate. Under certain circumstances, this may mean a loss of as much as \$1,000 to the beneficiary.

That is too great a price to pay for neglect when it is remembered that members of veterans' families, not the veterans themselves, will have to pay it.

PRICE OF COFFEE.

Considerable complaint is being heard these days about the high price of coffee. The difficulty of securing good grades at anything like the former reasonable prices is causing some persons who are not familiar with the facts of the situation to place the blame upon their grocer.

As frequently happens when the prices of largely consumed articles rise to high figures, the responsibility is not fairly placed.

In the case of coffee the fault does not lie with the roaster, wholesaler or retailer. It lies almost wholly with the Brazilian government and is an outgrowth, if not also one of the causes, of the recent revolution in the principal coffee-growing sections of that country.

The handling of coffee being one of the sources of revenue the government has been engaged in manipulation with a view to keeping the price as high as possible. The result is that consumers throughout the world have to foot the bill just as, a few years ago, they were at the mercy of the sugar jugglers in Cuba. The latter had later to suffer a heavy reduction in the receipts from the sale of their principal product, as is the almost inevitable consequence coming to those who try to defy the age-old law of supply and demand.

It seems certain that the Brazilian manipulators will themselves experience the same fate sooner or later, but meantime coffee drinkers here and elsewhere will have to pay tribute to the greed of the producers of their favorite beverage just as they earlier paid like tribute to the avaricious sugar growers.

There is not much comfort for the householder in the situation. The only effective way of meeting it would be for the public generally to abstain from the use of coffee as, during the sugar boom, they greatly restricted their consumption of that article. A falling off in demand will bring the coffee conspirators to their senses as quickly as a like condition brought punishment to their brethren in the sugar trade.

PROSPERITY IN DEVELOPMENT.

Almost every day is furnishing evidences of the revival of activity at the coke and mining plants of the Conneltsville Region.

In addition to 475 ovens fired up at seven plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company last week, including one long idle plant, there have been resumption at other Frick operations and increases at merchant operations which, thus far this week, have made a further gain of upwards of 400 ovens to the active quota.

Several large mines are also preparing to ship raw coal by by-product coke plants.

Contracts for furnace coke for the first quarter of 1935 have been concluded which will require the firing up of a number of merchant plants toward the end of next month. There is strong probability that other contracts will be negotiated now that a stream of this kind has been started.

These developments indicate quite clearly that by the first of the new year, if not before, the region will have more nearly approached a normal rate of operation than has prevailed for more than a year past.

The outlook, therefore, is most encouraging to those enterprises and individuals who have long and patiently waited for a turn in the tide. The expansion may be slow, and it is hoped that it will be the rate rather than that it will suddenly assume boom proportions. Movements of the latter kind are almost always followed by periods of depression in which the advantages gained are lost, sometimes worse than lost.

The early future will be a time in which prudent caution should be exercised as the surest safeguard of stability and permanence in the prosperity which is now plainly in process of development.

THE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW.

In addition to the community day gatherings in different sections of the county, there are two institutions which have become so thoroughly established that attendance at both has become to be regarded by farmers as one of the peculiar privileges. These are the Orange Picnic in the late summer, and the Farm Products Show, held in the early winter.

They differ materially in character and largely because of that fact both have steadily grown in popularity. The Orange Picnic is the farmer's holiday, affording, as it does, an opportunity for relaxation from the hard work of the harvesting season and an occasion to meet in social intercourse with neighbors and friends, and to stage sports and pastimes of an interesting and varied character.

The Farm Products Show is largely educational in character in that the exhibits provide object lessons which farmers can and will study to their advantage and profit. The results of special methods and skill in cultivation are shown in the products which will be displayed and each will present information of value to the close observing farmer who is alert to avail himself of the advantages which come from being well posted as to what other progressive agricultural workers are accomplishing.

Present indications are that the show to be held in Uniontown December 30 and 31 and January 1 and 2 will surpass all previous events in point of number and variety of exhibits of products of the farm and skill of the housewives and that the poultry section will be a show of itself.

Farmers who have attended previous shows will not fail to be in attendance, realizing, as they do, the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Farmers who have not yet acquired the habit ought to begin the year to become patrons, assured, as they may be, that they will find both pleasure and profit in every feature that will be presented solely with a view to better equipping farmers to follow their vocation with increased advantage to themselves and the growing importance of agriculture in Fayette county.

The competitions for prizes will excite interest and stimulate a larger number of farmers to become competitors next year. New opportunities will be given to renew friendships and form new ones. In all its varied phases the Farm Products Show should make so strong an appeal to the farmers of Fayette county that they will do their full part to increase its value and importance as one of their established institutions.

BEST FORM OF INSURANCE.

The daily record of disastrous fires throughout the country, many of which have been attended with death in its most horrible form, is a sad warning of the dangers which have been increased by the advent of winter.

It is true that some of the recent fires have been accidental in their origin, but in much the larger number of instances the exercise of timely precautions in reducing or removing fire hazards might have prevented the destruction of property and human lives. This has been noticeably with respect to fires in dwellings and small business establishments. In many of these the heating devices have not been installed in accordance with the best practice, or there has been gross carelessness in their operation. Overheating of stoves, defective flues and other conditions, which could have easily been remedied, have not been given the attention the rules of safety require. As a result property owners and occupants have paid the penalty of their neglect and the already prodigious total of preventable fire losses has been made greater, and the more appalling and unnecessary sacrifice of human life has been continued.

While the recent fires have occurred at points remote from Conneltsville, and we have fortunately escaped visitation of this character, we ought all the more to be concerned about keeping our fire loss at the minimum, if not eliminating it altogether.

To make either of these conditions possible depends more upon the vigilance of the people themselves than upon the efficiency of the fire department. Upon the occupants of buildings there rests the responsibility of making it next to impossible for a fire to be started. The fire department can do more than extinguish a fire or prevent its spread to other buildings.

If every householder is on the alert to see that heating devices are constantly in good condition and that the utmost care in their use is taken at all times, they will be relieved of much anxiety and will contribute in a very material way to lessening the dangers incident to fires. Prudent regard for one's own safety ought to make such caution unnecessary, but the frequently recurring fires throughout the country make it desirable to direct attention anew to the fact that constant vigilance is the best form of insurance against loss by fire.

The C. H. S. football team did not have a part in the Wayneburg championship game but it kept a firm hold on its luck and record by being fans of the losing team.

Abe Martin



We'd like to bet that if the foot brakes were two or three feet away from the accelerator they wouldn't be so many brakes that don't work.

This country'll never be what it ought to be till we kin buy gasoline on the same terms as we do cornmeal and other necessities.

In spite of all our speedin' it's still the same old road.

Well, life all over but the heavy contributors.

It's always fun to go to a billiard contest just to see who has found time to excel as a billiardist.

As long as there's fellows that can't dance unless there's a public dance, it's just as well that we cut out public dances.

Mother used to kiss the children good night but these times to kids kiss mom good night.

That's a beautiful girl is one that's more concerned about her real complexion than showin' than she is her nose.

Mrs. Ben Mootie's uncle, who's been in jail since last April, has asked for a change of bail.

Wouldn't newspapers be awful during a political campaign if it wasn't for comic strips?

That's the thing the Prince of Wales said when he got home was that America was "wonderful" (him, so now the poor old fellow would have to worry about a British prince).

The only time a third party cuts any ice is in a bunco game.

PUBLICITY PROVISION OF INCOME TAX LAW.

The movement for a repeal of the publicity provision of the income tax law is gaining weight as its inequities and unfairness are being more generally understood.

From the very beginning of the income tax legislation the people were given the assurance that the returns would be held in confidence by the government. Of course there is no form of restraint other than public sentiment by which one Congress can be made to respect the pledges made by a preceding Congress. It is a fact of common knowledge that the present Congress, at its last session, paid little or no heed to any obligations, but was ready at all times to yield to the clamor of the bloc and groups, which were intent upon passing unwise and unnecessary legislation. Tackling the publicity clause on to the tax law was one of the supreme acts of folly at the last session.

Finding it impossible to get a tax revision measure through without this revision measure, President Coolidge was obliged to approve the bill in its entirety. He took occasion, however, to notify Congress of his intention to press for further and more reasonable revision of the income tax law. It is to be presumed, therefore, that his recommendations to Congress on this subject will include a repeal of the publicity provision.

Its operation is serving no good purpose. It is affording curious persons opportunity to pry into the business affairs of their neighbors or competitors and, if continued, will further stimulate dishonesty and evasion in tax returns and force a larger number of persons to become investors in tax law securities. To that extent it will further reduce the government's receipts from income taxes.

The sentiment favoring the repeal is being expressed in all quarters and so freely that it will have no significance as a partisan measure. The people as a whole are fully within their rights in their demand that the government be fortified in its position of keeping faith with tax payers, instead of opening its records to neighborhood gossip-mongers and muck rakers.

DRAG OF THE RED CROSS HOIL CALL.

In some aspects the failure of the Red Cross Roll Call to measure up to expectations is due to the financial circumstances of a large number of people being such that they feel themselves obliged to retrench their expenditures in every direction. In other aspects it is due to the negligence of persons wholly able to go along on the proposition who have not renewed their memberships. In still other aspects it is in part due to the impression some people have had over since the close of the war that the work of the Red Cross ceased with the signing of the Armistice. The combined effect of these and other factors and influences has been that the results of the annual appeal for renewal of old and enrollment of new memberships have to a considerable extent been disappointing.

If for any of the foregoing or other reasons persons are withholding taking part in putting the drive over the top, they ought to realize that their indifference is tending to impair the reputation Fayette county has enjoyed as a consistent and fairly liberal supporter of the Red Cross.

Its opportunities for service are by no means lessened, rather they are expanding from year to year. This condition makes it imperative that the people remain faithful in the trust imposed in them to stand by this great organization as the agent through which their impulses to aid in the relief of distress are given efficient expression.

Read The Weekly Courier.

DEATH OF MRS. HARDING.

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, widow of President Harding, had experienced during her occupancy of the White House which excited the sympathy and endeared her in the hearts of all the people of the land as no preceding First Lady of the Land has been esteemed.

Loyal, gracious and efficient helpmate of her husband before he was elevated to the Presidency, Mrs. Harding was close to him until his sudden and tragic death on the Pacific coast. The fortitude and courage with which she endured the cruel blow, and the journey across the continent through an avenue of mourning countrymen, increased to an unbounded degree the admiration and affection of the public.

Throughout her recent illness, during which she exhibited anew the qualities which had made her beloved and admired, nationwide sympathy was felt for her. Now that she has met the end of her earthly career calmly and unafraid, and with that faith which had sustained her in all circumstances, emergencies and vicissitudes, she will be fondly remembered for the many noble qualities of her mind and the graces of her character, both as her husband's companion and as First Lady of the Land.

A WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE HOSPITAL.

In the organization and conduct of a woman's auxiliary to the Conneltsville Hospital Association, which is now being seriously considered, an exceptional opportunity will be provided for the women of the city to give a conspicuous example of the benefits that can be derived from cooperative effort.

Next to the church and the school there is no institution in the community which should make a more impelling appeal to all the people, than the hospital, but unfortunately and lamentably, no agency has thus far existed to give substance and form to the interest people may have had in the institution. The board of trustees has had to struggle along, often with sadly restricted appropriations at its disposal, and the hospital staff has been forced to make the best of an inadequate equipment. Because of these deficiencies the hospital has not been able to do more than partially serve the needs of the community. For lack of facilities many persons requiring hospitalization have been obliged to go to Uniontown or Pittsburgh, necessitating larger expense and no little discomfort.

In other places where hospitals have been established the women's auxiliaries have become an essential factor in administration. Through their activities the equipment of the institutions has been augmented by articles which have contributed in no small degree to the comfort and well-being of patients and facilitated the work of the surgeons and nurses. The Conneltsville hospital has never enjoyed such advantages, but with its limited resources it has nevertheless performed a wonderful service.

Now that a larger hospital is imperative, if Conneltsville is to be relieved of the reproach and handicap of a modern institution devoted to the care of the sick and injured, no more important step could be taken than to create a woman's auxiliary. Such an organization can serve as a connecting link, so to speak, between the citizens and the hospital management, whereby the former can give substantial expression of their interest and aid in making it an institution of which the whole community may well be proud.

As the auxiliary will be the agent of all the people—not of a group or class—too much care cannot be taken in the selection of its membership and in its organization, in order that it may be truly representative and composed of truly persons who can and will unselfishly serve the best interests of the institution and the community. Church, fraternal and other affiliations should be forgotten. Social ratings and other distinctions should be submerged in the desire to constitute an organization so broad in its sympathies and so zealous in good works that it will exemplify unity of purpose and cooperation in the highest degree, and give living proof of the fact that the people of Conneltsville have advanced to that point where they can make the spirit of service an inspiration in their activities in every good cause.

So constituted and conducted a woman's auxiliary to the hospital will become one of the most useful organizations in the community, hence the movement to bring it into being should receive every form of encouragement necessary to accomplish its most laudable purposes.

THE YOUTH OF TODAY.

With the exception of a few persons who chronically suffer from an ingrown grouch, practically every observer of the youth of today will agree with Dr. H. W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, who declares that the boys and girls of today "are just as true and fine" as their elders were.

In our judgments of the youth we have been prone to attach more importance and significance to "dressed hair" and other extraneous and exterior matters, and too little to the gold qualities of character which are noticeable in the young folks of today.

They are more frank, candid and outspoken and less given to insincerity, evasion and flattery than those of earlier generations. They may be less serious minded than the youth of several decades ago, but they quicker and perhaps just as accurate in arriving at decisions. If they are keener in their analysis of action, their motives, they are also fairer in their judgments of people and things. There are in love with life because it affords boundless opportunities for self expression. The larger freedom

they demand and enjoy has helped rather than hindered in developing their self reliance. They have great faith in themselves and are filled with high hopes of the future. They are less irreverent than they appear, but more ready than their elders to detect sham. If they are less respectful of parental authority it is largely because that authority has not been exercised with wisdom or discretion.

Well did Dr. Hanson say that the problem today is not so much the boy and girl as the father and mother. The prodigal father and foolish mother are the most to be blamed if families develop prodigal sons and foolish daughters. But despite the fact that many fathers take no time to bring themselves into sympathetic relation and companionship with their sons, and mothers are too much occupied with bridge and other diversions to counsel and guide their daughters aright, the majority of young men and women of today are developing character and building bodies which will make them fathers and mothers of men and women who are bigger and better than their own parents.

The future would be dark indeed if the parents of today could not have even greater faith in their own children than their parents of a generation had in their children.

Raising My Boy to Be a Husband.

Helen Hambridge in The Designer.

I am teaching my son from boyhood up what to look for in a woman, what to demand as his right, what to offer in return, both in a practical and ideal way. He may—For Heaven knows he too often does—marry the "fatty" on the first look where as many full-blown ships of young rumbold have gone down, but I can only guard against that as best I may by giving him a chart and compass early.

Already this boy of seven knows somewhat the difference between the shoddy and fine of his girl playmates. Sometimes one little word of ridicule has been enough to teach him the difference, but that is a weapon every mother in defense of her son hesitates to use very freely. More often it has been accomplished by teaching him causes and effect, explaining rather than cursing. We hang up better pictures in children's rooms now; it is more of an affection to hang up better ideals in their minds.

Particularly am I at pains to make clear in little ways to this budding husband the fact that whether or not a married woman does work which brings her in financial remuneration she must be economically independent, and that her part in making the home—if honestly fulfilled—entitles her to a share of the family income. He has learned this because it is an understood thing in our household and openly spoken of, and also because, whenever he asks me to do special extra things for him, like sewing tents or making costumes and writing plays, I require of him a real infinitesimal share in the money he makes outside his little allowance, by doing extra work for his father or the neighbors.

Of course it would be much easier for me to do these things for pure love, but he would not appreciate me or them half so much if I did. I have never seen him happier than the day I bought myself a little plant with some pennies he had shared with me and for which I had given honest service. The American mother has given too much, the American wife too little, and I want him to learn that it is a weakness on either side always to give without a return of some sort.

Prepare for the Next Battle.

Labor, Official Organ Associated Railroad Labor Organizations.

Disappointed Yes. But not disheartened.

"Tomorrow is also a day!" Political post mortems are seldom interesting and never profitable. Labor will not indulge in futile explanations.

We have lost the first battle. Well, what of it? It is not the first time that right has lost and wrong has won.

The big fact is: 5,000,000 Americans went to the polls last Tuesday and voted for Progressive candidates and Progressive principles.

A cause supported by 5,000,000 men and women, who can not be cajoled or coerced, is not lost by a long sight.

American producers—the farmers and industrial workers—under the inspiring leadership of LaFollette and Wheeler—routed up almost as many votes as the British Labor party succeeded in polling after twenty-five years of intensive organization.

Remember that, if you are disposed to exclaim, "Oh, what's the use?" Two years from now we must face the enemy again—that time in a Congressional election.

We must prepare for that contest, and for the contests which will follow.

Our organization which was so obviously weak in this campaign, must be strengthened. Arrangements must be made to get the Progressive gospel to all the people. That means more and better progressive newspapers and magazines.

With firm faith in the justice of our cause, we must close ranks and move forward.

Subscribe Now. Read The Weekly Courier.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1934.

The Frick Company is erecting a new fan and an engine at Trotter. The fan, which is 25 feet in diameter, is the largest in the region.

Jonathan Newcomer, one of the town's oldest residents, died.

A partnership in the drug business is effected by Frank Huston and his clerk, Albert C. Evans.

George Henrie, a farmer, of near Mount Pleasant, is found dead in a barn, where he had been forced to death by a cow.

Miss Mollie Reisinger returns from a Philadelphia Hospital where she underwent treatment.

The construction of a steel bridge across the river at Fairmont is one of the few links still to be forged in a railroad chain connecting Conneltsville with West Virginia cities.

Council determines to keep the gas lights on the streets lighted until midnight.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1934.

Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending December 1 shows a total of 17,574 ovens in the region of which 14,289 are in blast and 3,284 idle with a total estimated production of 142,774 tons. Shipments for the week aggregated 7,820 cars; a decrease of 226 over the previous week.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad starts extensive improvements to its yards here. Additional tracks increasing the capacity of the yard to 5,000 cars are to be built and new repair shops erected.

Clem Elmerick, a brakeman, has both hands mangled in making a coupling in the upper yards.

By the will of James Cochran it is provided that his coke interests are to be conducted for a period of 20 years by P. G. Cochran and M. M. Cochran, his two sons, named as the trustees. Each of his children receives \$20,000 and his widow is to have the income of one-third of the estate and much property.

Council protests against the blocking of street crossings by the South-west branch trains and instructs the police committee to enforce the ordinance providing that they must be kept open.

J. H. Harper goes to Chicago University where he has secured a position. His brother is president of that college.

R. S. Paine has an orange grove in Florida which is one of the largest and most productive in that state.

Mrs. Mary Mella of near Leipspring, is run down and killed by a trolley car near there.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1934.

Detailed report of the Conneltsville coke trade for the week ending November 26, shows a total of 23,178 ovens in the region of which 18,790 are in blast and 4,388 idle with a total estimated production of 232,358 tons. Shipments for the week total 10,548 cars.

Druggists

Miss McCahan's Article in The Courier Theme of Sermon By Rev. E. H. Stevens Sunday

Her Article and Others Sign of Greater Interest in Religion, He Says.

"Why I Do Not Quit Going to Church," which was the title of an article by Miss Lillian McCahan, published in The Courier of November 8, was the sermon topic of Rev. E. H. Stevens at the Sunday morning service of the First Baptist Church.

He complimented Miss McCahan in cordial terms and drew a striking contrast between the faith and spirit, manifested and encouraged and the sneering cynicism and atheism in the article by Rupert Hughes, entitled, "Why I Quit Going to Church." Rev. Stevens declared there is greater interest in religion at this time than most people are aware, one proof of which, he said, is found in the number of serious and thoughtful articles that are being contributed to the magazine on the subject. He gave a long list of contributions of this character, most of which show the increasing importance of religion in the lives of the people. Of the few articles which tend to disparage religion and the churches none has been more vigorously condemned than that by Hughes.

"He seeks to destroy all religion but offers absolutely nothing to take its place," said Rev. Stevens. "His whole article, shows lamentable ignorance of the Scriptures, theology and every subject with which he deals."

Even more extended reference to Miss McCahan's article was made by Rev. Stevens in the bulletin distributed at Sunday's services. In this he said:

"Are you interested in the 'Go to Church Campaign' the Connellsville churches are trying to put on? If not, read what Mr. Rupert Hughes says in the October number of the Commonplace, and then study the reasons why a Connellsville girl, Miss Lillian McCahan, refuses to quit the church. Miss McCahan has the better of the argument. No one has a valid reason for quitting the church. He may think he has, but if he examines his case seriously he will find the real reason for giving up the church is in himself and not in the church."

"There may be a few notable exceptions; but usually the man who once attended church regularly, was in sympathy with its program, tried to interest others in Jesus Christ and His idealism, and is now hostile or indifferent to the church and its teachings, has something the matter with him, and he knows as well as his associates that he is not the man he once was. He has changed, and the pity is that he usually has not changed for the better."

"As Miss McCahan says, 'How does it come that so many stay away from church? Because their vision has been clouded by hate and prejudice. Because in their narrow-mindedness, their petty quarrels over things of no importance, they have lost sight of the real essence of Christianity.'"

"Every church member has a right to believe that if he helps in the support of the church, he is one of the great host of the world's finest people who are in partnership with Jesus Christ to win the whole world for God. Miss McCahan asks, 'Is it not worth while, to preach God to a forgetting world, to bring love where there is hate, peace where there is war, to lift the fallen and point them to a new and higher road, to give aid to the poor, cheer to the sick, hope to the despairing, and to teach them one and all that in the religion of Jesus there is a peace and happiness for tired and troubled souls no earthly pleasures, no material wealth can give.'"

"No man can lightly quit the church so long as it is the meeting place of people who come together to worship God, and to seek the will of Jesus Christ whose programs affects every individual, every home, every problem of life whether political, economic, social, educational, religious, both at home and in our relations with all nations."

"The man who was once a church goer, and quits is the worst of all quitters. He refuses to work with God. He accepts the benefits of the Christian religion, has the protection of Christian laws, the companionship of Christian citizens, and his support. If then in trouble, in sickness or time of death in his home, he turns to the church for comfort and Christian service, he is indeed a cheap sport."

John H. Strawn Leaves \$300,000 Personal Estate

The will of the late John H. Strawn, receiver of the First National Bank of Uniontown and other banking institutions up to the time of his death, was offered for probate before Register Frank Ruse in Uniontown Monday. The instrument was prepared by Mr. Strawn August 2, last. His widow, Margaret R. Strawn, is named as the sole beneficiary and executrix.

Real estate in Ohio is turned over to his five sisters in equal portions. The personal property, which represents the bulk of the estate, was estimated for the purpose of securing the proper papers at \$300,000, this being largely in U. S. stocks. The remainder of the estate has not been ascertained.

Census of Farming In State to Be Taken By U. S. Government

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Department of Commerce has completed the preliminary organization of the field work on the census of agriculture for the state of Pennsylvania.

Fayette county is embraced in District 7, in which the department gives the following information: Supervisor, Martin McDevitt, No. 1 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Number of enumerators, 158. Number of farms, 1920 census, 47,431. Counties (16), Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland, (Brooks, Hancock, Marshall and Ohio counties, W. Va., are included in this district).

COMMITTEE MAPS PROGRAM FOR D. T. ALUMNI MEETING

The program committee of the Dunbar Township High School Alumni Association met Monday in the high school at Leisontown No. 1 and arranged a program that will be carried out at the second meeting of the re-organized association at the high school on Monday evening, December 1. It was decided to have the entertainment prior to the business meeting.

The following program will be carried out:

Selection by the high school orchestra.

Reading, Miss Elizabeth B. Rupp. Piano solo, Joseph Hochmuth. Vocal solo, Miss Veronica Bradley. Orchestra selection.

Reading, Miss Rupp. Violin solo, Edgar A. Terasse. Specialty number: Vocal solo, Catherine Stickle; duet, Robert Higgin and Catherine Stickle; vocal solo, Madelyn Azeel.

Those at the meeting were Misses Betty Crawford, Nellie Blair and Margaret Duffy. Chairman John H. Whorrie, Miss Florence Blair, W. E. Tietz and Herbert M. Ameschler. Mr. Tietz represented the school while Mr. Ameschler came in behalf of the high school orchestra.

At the meeting of the alumni, the association will be called upon to help the school officials in getting a complete and accurate record of all members of the alumni for the school files. At present, the files show only graduates from the class of 1918 to 1923.

Man Who Built Electric Chair Executed in It

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Since the electric chair was introduced into the Ohio state penitentiary here, it has claimed 101 lives. It is also a notable fact that the man who built the electric chair died in it. His name was Charles Justice and he had two weaknesses. One was a mania for experimenting with electricity and the other was for stealing. For the latter he served three terms in the big Spring street prison and while "doing his third stretch" he designed and built the chair.

This fine piece of work won him a pardon from Governor Harmon. But his liberty was short lived. Once outside the walls of the prison he began to steal and during one of his thefts he killed a man to cover up the theft.

In July of 1911 he was convicted of first degree murder and on October 27 that same year he was led up to the platform on which rests the death chair and strapped into the seat which he had designed for others.

Hanging was abandoned as the form of capital punishment at Ohio in 1897.

Former Uniontown Man Is Drowned

Frank Mayer 35, a former salesman of Uniontown, and Carmello Tripoli of Decry, were found drowned early Tuesday morning in the Keyhole reservoir, about two and a half miles east of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, by passing motorists who discovered their automobile lying upside down in about nine feet of water, near the roadway which runs along the edge of the reservoir.

Many Pleas of Guilty Being Made to Court

It was announced to court today that because so many attorneys are asking to be allowed to enter pleas of guilty for their clients before the sitting of the grand jury, that this work will be given over for that purpose.

Attorneys may enter their pleas at any time and sentences will be imposed. It is estimated there will be about 50 pleas entered.

AGED WOMAN DIES IN FLAMES WHICH DESTROY HER HOME

Remains of Miss Dorcas Mitchell Found in Ruins Near Oilville.

DIES SITTING IN CHAIR

Was Alone at Time; Nephew She Had Hired Saw Smoke From Nearby Farm but Did Not at Time Suspect Tragedy; Body Is Located.

Sitting asleep by the stove at her home three miles west of Oilville, along the road to Dunbar, Miss Dorcas Mitchell, 89 years old, was burned to death Wednesday afternoon when fire destroyed the home. That is the theory of persons who reached the home before it was reduced to ruins but too late to do anything to rescue the woman or save the home. It was reported at Oilville today that the form of Miss Mitchell could be seen in the chair.

The theory is that Miss Mitchell had built an unusually hot fire, to bake bread and had sat down by the stove and gone to sleep. Apparently the fire had caught in the roof, from the overheated stove, and presumably the smoke overcame Miss Mitchell and she died without knowing that the home was afire.

The discovery was made between 2 and 3 o'clock. It was not until late in the evening that the embers had cooled sufficiently to recover the charred remains. They were taken to the undertaking establishment of Corristan and Sims.

The aged woman, who was hard of hearing, was alone at the house when the fire occurred. She lived with her nephew, Benny Mitchell, 16 years old. He had gone to a neighboring farm to help thresh and the origin of the flames cannot be determined.

The youth noticed the smoke during the afternoon and ran to the home. The roof had fallen in when he got there and the homestead was beyond saving. Fearing for his aunt he hurriedly inquired at nearby farmhouses for her. Then it was felt she must have died in the flames. When the debris had cooled a search located the body.

The woman had reared Benny Mitchell from babyhood. After the death of his parents, she was well known at Oilville and the vicinity, and was always marked by her kind nature. Miss Mitchell was a member of the Baptist Church of Oilville. She is survived by one brother, Isaac, of Oilville, and two sisters, Mrs. Clara McFarland of McKeesport and Mrs. Hiram Bailey of Ursina.

SMOCK YOUTH ON JUDGING TEAM AT CHICAGO EXHIBIT

STATE COLLEGE, Nov. 18.—Seven agricultural students at the Penn State College have just been chosen to represent Pennsylvania in the college students' livestock judging contest at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, November 8 to December 6.

The young men who will attempt to bring back the championship to Penn State are: Paul O. Luce, Smock; Horace T. Graham, Mercer; Connellville; E. Koppensheffer, Hallifax; Ford L. Stump, Van Wert, Ohio; John B. Voskamp, Pittsburgh; William P. Greenwald, Chambersburg, and James H. Brewer, Muncy.

P. L. Bentley and M. F. Grimes, professors of animal husbandry in the school of agriculture, are the coaches of the judging team.

Firemen's Band Has Nominations; To Elect Dec. 11

At a meeting of the Firemen's Band, held Monday, officers for the ensuing year were nominated. They are: Charles Rowe, president; A. G. Black and Dewey Livingston, vice-presidents; Arthur Phuntok, Horace Atkins and Paul Trevis, secretaries; E. R. Taylor, H. M. Barnes and William Blough, treasurers; E. R. Taylor and A. G. Black, business managers; A. G. Black, H. L. McQuade, Warren Decker and M. V. Hulley.

H. L. McQuade was made librarian to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. E. Blough, former librarian. Election of officers will take place on December 11. The band will remain under the direction of Harry Rush, who has been in charge since it was organized two years ago.

Kin Get Property of Mt. Pleasant Woman

GREENSBURG, Nov. 19.—The will of Rachel Clark, late of Mount Pleasant, was filed here yesterday. The estate, valued at \$2,000, was divided among various friends and relatives. Miss Mary Louise Seaton, formerly of Connellsville, was bequeathed \$200, the Methodist Church of Scottsdale \$100; C. M. Galley, a nephew, \$200, and the household effects were left by the testator to Mabel Reichardt. C. M. Galley is the executor.

Charles Hensler Dies in Hospital

Charles Hensler, superintendent and mine foreman of the Jamison plant, near Pleasant Unity, died Sunday at St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, following an operation for gallstones. Besides his wife he is survived by several children, including Rev. Parker Hensler of Mount Pleasant.

Pratt Post Plans To Sponsor New Fire Department

VANDERBILT, Nov. 20.—Emery Lewis Pratt Post of the American Legion signified its intention of reorganizing the town's fire department and helping purchase a fire truck at a special meeting of the legionnaires last evening. It was developed at the session that the Legion had planned a similar thing last May but it did not materialize.

The town has but two small chemical fire trucks that are pulled by hand. The numbers made it clear that the water supply is inadequate and pointed to the fire that razed the garage owned by Abe Martin, at which time \$25,000 damage resulted. Settlement was that the Legion should reorganize the department, equip it with the latest fire fighting machines and then sponsor it. A committee was named to discuss the proposal with borough council at the next meeting that will be on December 1. The committee is composed of Edward Reed, John Ferrari and Harry Kessler.

The proposed department will be a community instead of a borough one, alone. Paul, East Liberty, Christian, Nellie, Dickerson Run and Dawson would be included.

It was said that W. J. Reed, the contractor, would provide a station for the equipment free of charge.

Last year, the Legion post had the borough school re-seated and repaired at its expense. The money was raised by the annual minstrel.

Reunions of officers took place at the town hall on "Compensation and Disabled Soldiers." The commander answered all questions asked by the members pertaining to the American Legion.

At the next meeting, past commander James J. Pratt will be present. Dr. J. H. Harrell, Lewis Marotti and J. W. Pratt.

Following the business session, the Ladies' Auxiliary served lunch.

HENRY T. ROBINSON KILLED BY TRAIN ON WAY TO WORK

Well-Known Man Run Down by B. & O. No. 17 Near Burners' Spring.

WAS FORMER POSTMASTER

Served Several Years at South Connellsville; Had Recently Moved to Country Place Near Murphy Sliding.

Henry T. Robinson, 49 years old, a machinist in the Baltimore & Ohio shops here, was instantly killed shortly after 1 o'clock this morning while on his way to work when he was struck by Train No. 17 on the curve above the "D" office, near what is known to railroad men as "Burners' Spring."

The unfortunate man was well known here and at South Connellsville. He had been employed by the railroad company for 16 years and four or five years ago was also postmaster at South Connellsville. He had, until recently, resided at the home of Ralph S. Morton in South Connellsville, but a few weeks ago moved to a little farm near Murphy Sliding.

The body was removed to the funeral home of J. K. Sims and prepared for burial.

Mr. Robinson was a widower, his wife having died August 31, 1916. There are five children surviving. They are John and Sarah, both of Connellsville; Margaret, Salem, Va.; Varatis, Morgantown, W. Va., and H. J. Jr., of Greensburg. One sister, Miss Anna Robinson of Roanoke, Va., and two brothers, Charles of Salem, Va., and John of Philadelphia, also survive.

Mr. Robinson was a member of the First Baptist Church. He was also affiliated with the Protected Home Circle and International Association of Machinists.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Boys Who Rifled Nellie Powder House Released on Parole

Eleven boys ranging in age from 11 to 18 years and their parents were before Judge C. H. Reppert in Uniontown Tuesday as the result of a fine by the U. S. marshal for the rifling of the Nellie Powder Company in Vanderbilt on July 4. The boys were charged with taking 149 sacks of dynamite, a lot of caps and all the powder they could carry away.

Judge Reppert, lectured the boys, so effectively that most of them were in tears when he had closed his talk. With the agreement of the management of the plant the court suspended sentence and paroled them.

COUNTERFEIT WAR SAVINGS STAMPS MADE IN COUNTY

This Information Given Out in Uniontown After Arrest of Three Men.

COUNTYSEAT IS FLOODED

Sold Stamps With Face Value of \$10,000 Have Passed Through Postoffice There; Considerable Quantity Found On Men When Taken Into Custody.

Counterfeit War Savings stamps have been made in Fayette county, it was said in Uniontown Tuesday, following arrest of three men and the seizure of bogus stamps with a face value of thousands of dollars. Where the stamps were made has not been revealed. Their manufacture is part of the plot recently unearthed by the Secret Service in which it was discovered \$5,000,000 worth of counterfeit stamps had been put on the market throughout the country.

Government officials arrested Giovanni Romeo and Rocco Romeo, his brother, both of Uniontown, and Joseph Martin of Collier. Giovanni is said to have passed stamps valued at \$1,000, Rocco, \$500 worth and the Collier Italian \$499.

Warless stamps with a face value of \$10,000 have passed through the Uniontown postoffice, it was said.

Connellsville postoffice officials said that they have not cashed any counterfeit stamps to their knowledge. During the past two months the office has cashed less than \$200 worth. Each time the officials knew the persons for whom they were cashed. No stamps are cashed for persons not identified.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—Search for two members of the Black Hand Society was continued here today in the belief that they may be connected with the case of counterfeiters who have been deluging the country with spurious postal savings stamps.

Federal officers arrived with three foreigners arrested in Uniontown yesterday in a \$50,000 postal stamp swindle uncovered there yesterday. The men are in constant fear of death at the hands of alleged black handers and have refused to talk.

The men are believed part of a gang whose operations were disrupted by recent arrests here and in Johnston. The missing towns around Uniontown are being combed in the belief that some of the fake stamps were sold to unsuspecting buyers.

FIRE DAMAGES SIPE PROPERTY IN ISABELLA ROAD; CAUSE UNKNOWN

An unoccupied cottage at 522 Isabella road, owned by Stanton D. Sipe, was damaged by fire last night. The origin of the flames is undetermined. The blaze was discovered about 9 o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Werner, who were passing. They notified the fire department.

Chief Deibel this morning estimated the loss would be around \$300. A hole was burned in the ceiling in the kitchen and a partition of heavy board between downstairs rooms, was destroyed.

There was a slight leak in gutter water. The chief said the Connellsville Water Company is entirely at fault. He explained that last summer something went wrong with the valve to the main pipe, making it impossible to turn the plug off. The water company attached a gate valve to one of the openings and after the hose had been attached to this gate valve could not be opened immediately.

A similar case, the chief said, exists at the corner of Thurgood and Apple streets. The company has placed a gate valve on the plug there. J. A. Cypher, public safety director, this morning notified the company to get the two plugs repaired immediately.

DUNBAR CHILD DIES OF BURNS

Alma Ruth Kerns, five years old, daughter of J. J. and Fern Cochran Kerns, died this morning at the parental home in Second street, Dunbar, as the result of burns sustained Tuesday when her clothes caught fire while she was playing with other children.

Legion Post at Confluence Wants Uniontown Statue

Through Dr. M. M. Brooke, the Legion post at Confluence has asked Uniontown to give or sell the statue, "Maybelle," which for nearly a score of years adorned the public fountain at the expense of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The fountain has been removed and the statue of "Maybelle" discarded. The latter was written to Mayor R. L. Warman. The mayor favors granting the request. He will consult the W. C. T. U.

The Legion plans to mount the statue as a soldier memorial.

The funeral service will be conducted at St. Vincent's on Wednesday morning.

Babe Born to Kaufman

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kaufman of 704 West Green street, Greensburg, announced the birth of a son, William Edward Kaufman, November 12. The babe weighed 10 pounds.

S. Howard Williams, Once Connellsville Boy, Forges To Front as Naturalist

Mrs. Geo. C. Grim's Father Dies; Was Civil War Soldier

GEORGE M. SWOPE OF WELLS TANNERY SERVED WITH SOUTH CAROLINA CAVALRY REGIMENT.

NORMALVILLE, Nov. 21.—Mrs. George C. Grim has returned from Wells Tannery where she was called by the death of her father, George M. Swope, who died November 9. Mr. Swope was aged 80 years. He was a cavalryman, Company M, 22nd South Carolina Regiment. He is survived by 10 children, 33 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Mr. Swope was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He was buried at Wells Tannery Cemetery. He will be greatly missed as he enjoyed the respect of all friends and neighbors. The surviving children are Mrs. George C. Grim, Normalville; Mrs. John Klotz, Bedford, Va.; John Swope, Pittsburgh; William Swope, Mercersburg; Jack Swope, Carnegie; James Swope, Ardmore; Daniel Swope, Garrett; Robert Swope, Seattle, Wash.; George McK. Swope, Hempstead, and Harry Swope, Wells Tannery, and his widow Lydia, of Wells Tannery.

Scottdale Rotarians, at their meeting last week, were taken on an interesting journey, figuratively speaking, with a naturalist, Dr. S. H. Williams, professor of zoology at the University of Pittsburgh, whose mother is a Scottdale woman, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, who also formerly lived in Connellsville, where the professor, better known as Howard Williams, was born and reared. His subject was "Travel of a Naturalist in Lexico."

The speaker who is not only a learned, but enthusiastic naturalist, told of many experiences. One incident was that in which the professor in pursuit of nature's outcroppings was carried by a shipwrecked vessel on Corpus Christi Bay. In a storm, to a pelican island where, with a Cornell University man, he was stranded for 14 hours, 18 miles off the coast.

In his travels Dr. Williams discovered on the American side of the border, a town of 1,600 inhabitants probably the most unusual in the country. Every native, all citizens of the United States, was black except one, a cultured white girl who taught a small school in the town and a physician who had come upon the far island town in the search of health.

The town was no other than San Yencio, made famous through one of the novels of Zane Grey.

The quaint customs of the town, used by Grey as his background of fiction, are very ancient, the females going to a stream to do all their family wash, and heating the clothes out in the same manner as the women of Palestine. The same primitive idea is carried out in that there are no stoves in the homes, all of the cooking being done over charcoal embers. The roofs are of straw and inhabited by lizards, snakes and vermin in general. Still the entire citizenship becomes under the American flag, but evidently not casting a vote.

The professor found an embarrassing reception awaiting him upon his taking up the pursuit of zoological evidence through the sandy deserts and hills of Mexico. Those who did not figure Dr. Williams in the Philippines term, loco, were just as certain that he was an insurgent or enemy, and the latter having the "eyes" he was thrown into jail night hours until the consulate intervened, and he was again permitted to go in the search for insects.

Dr. Williams when questioned as to the statement of the naturalist-author, Cune Stratton Porter, in respect to water in the cactus plant as being valuable, said that this liquid was not only used to a limited extent in its purity, but also used to form a part of the national booze drink, specially brewed.

In a Mexican village the wanderer found the natives observing an ancient Jewish feast, that of the Passover, in a most primitive manner. As will be remembered by Bible students, the Passover in Egypt was that of the sprinkling of blood on the door lintels, thus saving the otherwise doomed from death. The Mexicans during the week of this celebration keep a lantern hanging over the door of each home.

Dr. Williams was strong in his praise of the right law enforcement of the liquor and immigration laws along the Iowa-Mexican border. At Confluence he was met by United States officers, and bridge springs. The bridge for several years was under the supervision of a Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg, evident success.

GREENSBURG GIFT WED.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary E. Fisher of Greensburg and J. Ross Hammon of Iowa, scheduled August 2, at Confluence Springs. The bride for several years was night superintendent at the Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg, evident success.

Dr. Williams was strong in his praise of the right law enforcement of the liquor and immigration laws along the Iowa-Mexican border. At Confluence he was met by United States officers, and bridge springs. The bridge for several years was under the supervision of a Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg, evident success.

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CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

ARTHUR CLINTON WHITE.
Arthur Clinton White, Jr., five months and 28 days old, little son of Mrs. Acquilla Albright White, died at 2 o'clock at the home of Ralph Morton of South Pittsburgh street where he had resided for some time. Rev. E. H. Stevens will officiate. Burial will be made in Hill Gracemetry.